



CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

32-483

22 MAY 1950

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. E. J. Sanders, Liaison Agent

Re: STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to reports of investigation, FBI, Title: STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY - AF - 148, character of case, AIAA, with the following dates and locations:

New York dated August 11, 1948
Albany, New York dated August 16, 1948
Boston, Massachusetts dated August 11, 1948
New York dated September 3, 1948
Washington, D. C. dated August 30, 1948

The above listed reports reflect information which brings the case of POSSONY within the purview of E.O. 9835, because of activities and associations. In addition this Headquarters has information which indicates possible association of POSSONY with Louis Dolivet through Ladislav Ferego. Dolivet is alleged to be an outstanding international communist.

It is requested that further investigation be conducted under the provisions of E.O. 9835, and the above listed reports be included in the complete file.

Sincerely yours,

b6 per AFOSI
b7C

121-23084 3

Lt. Colonel, USAF

Executive, Special Investigations
Inspector General

RECORDED 125

NOV 4 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

59 JAN 25 1951



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

b6 per AFOSI
b7C

Rec'd from O.S.I.
6-20-50 [redacted]
22-483

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. [redacted] Liaison Agent

Re: STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN ERNST
POSSONY - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

b1 per AFOSI
b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated 7 June 1950 concerning STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN ERNST POSSONY and bearing the caption LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, wherein a request was made to this Headquarters to conduct appropriate loyalty investigations in European countries.

Results of the aforementioned investigations will be forwarded to you promptly when received by this Headquarters.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Executive, Special Investigations
The Inspector General

121 28084 6

RECORDED: 123

NOV 4 1950

59 JAN 25 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



CONFIDENTIAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

*Rec'd from O.I.
8.14.50 C.D.S.*

b6 per AFOSI
b7C

32-483

10 AUG 1950

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

[Handwritten signature]

Attention: Mr. [Redacted] Liaison Agent
Re: STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN KRIST POSSONY
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

b1 per AFOSI
b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated 7 June 1950 concerning STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN KRIST POSSONY, an Air Force civilian employee, and bearing the caption LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. Referenced letter requested that necessary loyalty investigations be conducted in various European countries and Canada.

Additional reports reflecting further investigation in other European countries will be forwarded promptly when received by this Headquarters.

Sincerely yours,
RECORDED - 12R

[Redacted Signature Box]

Office of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

23084 16

3- ENCL
1262
59 JAN 2 1951
This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18 U.S.C. Sections 793 and 794. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

CONFIDENTIAL



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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Rec'd from S.I.

9-17-50

32-483

b6 per AFOSI
b7C

18 SEP 1950

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Stouley

ATTN: Mr. [redacted] Liaison Agent

RE: STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN
ERNST POSSONY
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated 7 June 1950 concerning STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN ERNST POSSONY, an Air Force civilian employee, and bearing the caption LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. Referenced letter requested that necessary loyalty investigations be conducted in various European countries and Canada.

Additional reports reflecting further investigation in other European countries will be forwarded promptly when received by this Headquarters.

Sincerely yours,

b1 per AFOSI
b6
b7C

Asst Chief, Counter Intel Div
Office of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

121 23084 21

USAF,
Asst Chief CI Div.,
OSI, The Inspector General

RECORDED - 125

NOV 4 1950

59 JAN 25 1951

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ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-21-2015 BY ADG/J75265T61

(C)
COPY

AD-114-50 (371.2)



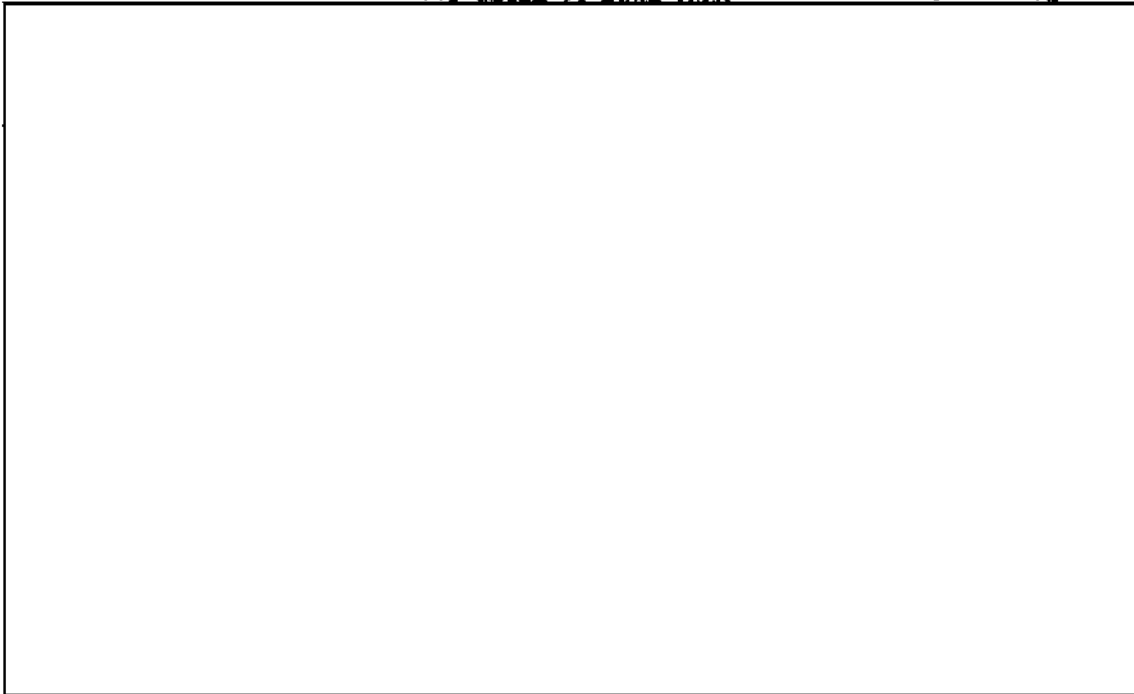
b1 per AFOSI

Lisbon, Portugal
30 August 1950

SUBJECT: Stefan Thomas Possomy, Stefan Ernst Possomy, Air Force
Civilian Employee

TO: Director of Special Investigations
Office of the Inspector General
Headquarters, USAF

1. Reference is made to Specific Request for Information, Control
No. SIA 250, subject as above, dated 27 June 1950



(C)
b1 per AFOSI

121 23084 21

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

ENCLOSURE

121-23084-21

Serial #11



CONFIDENTIAL
 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
 HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

b6 per AFOSI
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Reid from P.O.I.
 7-8
 32-483

8 SEP 1950

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
 Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 United States Department of Justice
 Washington 25, D. C.

ATTN: Mr. E. S. Sanders, Liaison Agent

RE: STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN ERNST POSSONY
 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated 7 June 1950 concerning STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN ERNST POSSONY, an Air Force civilian employee, and bearing the caption LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. Referenced letter requested that necessary loyalty investigations be conducted in various European countries and Canada.

Attached herewith three (3) copies each of two (2) reports of investigation received from Hq United States Air Forces in Europe, which reflect results of background investigations conducted in Germany and Austria.

Additional reports reflecting further investigation in other European countries will be forwarded promptly when received by this Headquarters.

Sincerely,

b6 per AFOSI
 b7C

Actg Chief, Counter Intelligence Div
 Office of Special Investigations
 The Inspector General

2 Incls
 1. R/I, DOW1, AFO 633,
 re Subj dtd 28 Jul
 1950 (in trip)
 2. R/I, DOW2, AFO 208,
 re Subj dtd 31 Jul
 1950 (in trip)

RECORDED - 125
 INDEXED - 125

CONFIDENTIAL

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21 23084 23

for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

1 cc OSD, (Comm)
Comm 5-25-50

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1 per AFOSI

AT STUART CENTER

(C)



-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT OF INVESTIGATION	FILE NO. 32-23	DATE 28 July 1950
	REPORT MADE BY S/A BARBARA H. GRUNDY	
	REPORT MADE AT DO #1, APO 633, USAF	
	PERIOD 12 July 1950	
OFFICE OF ORIGIN HQ, OSI, USAF, APO 633, USAF		
STATUS REG		

CHARACTER
CONVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

REFERENCE
Ltr to HQ, OSI, USAF, APO 633, USAF, dated 3 July 1950, (file 32-23)

SYNOPSIS

Investigation requested by DIRECTOR, OSI, APO 633, USAF.

DETAILS:

b1 per AFOSI

AT MUELEN, GERMANY



- RETURNED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Paragraph 11
of
will be
11205-1

DISTRIBUTION HQ, OSI, USAF, APO 633, USAF OSI, DO #1, APO 633, USAF 36359	ACTION COPY FORWARDED TO	FILE STAMP 32-23-5 UNITED STATES AIR FORCES 14 OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION, HQS
		RECEIVED 14 JUL 1950 HONOLULU OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION, HQS
RECEIVED 14 JUL 1950 HONOLULU OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION, HQS		RECEIVED 14 JUL 1950 HONOLULU OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION, HQS

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ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-21-2015 BY ADG/J75J65T61

Assistant Attorney General
James M. McDermoy

December 4, 1950.

Director, FBI

STEFAN THOMAS POZSONY
aka, Stefan Ernst Pozsony
Air Intelligence Specialist
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1 per AFOSI

The results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau concerning the captioned individual under the provisions of Executive Order 9835, were furnished to the Department on October 31, 1950. At that time you were advised that the Department of the Air Force had been requested to conduct the appropriate loyalty investigation concerning Pozsony in connection with his residence and employment outside the continental limits of the United States.

"We have no record to show that POZSONY actually worked with the French Underground, but he was undoubtedly recommended for such work".

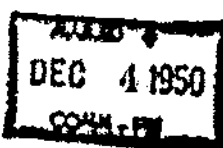
As soon as the results of the additional investigation to be conducted by the Department of the Air Force are received by this Bureau the same will be furnished to you.

121-23001-25

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66 DEC 31 1950

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ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-21-2015 BY ADG/J75J65761

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~EX-SPECIAL MEMBER~~

Date: December 4, 1950

To: Mr. James E. Hatcher
Chief, Investigations Division
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: STEFAN THOMAS POSEONY
Aka, Stefan Ernst Poseony
Air Intelligence Specialist
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

b1 per AFOSI

The results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau concerning the captioned individual under the provisions of Executive Order 9835, were transmitted to you by letter dated October 31, 1950. At that time you were advised that the Department of the Air Force had been requested to conduct the appropriate loyalty investigation concerning Poseony in connection with his residence and employment outside the continental limits of the United States.

As soon as the results of the additional investigation to be conducted by the Department of the Air Force are received by this Bureau the same will be furnished to you.

EX-101
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COMM-FBI

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CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

21 NOV 1950

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Attn: Mr. E. S. Sanders, Liaison Agent

Re: STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN
ERKST POSSONY
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

b1 per AFSOI
b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated 7 June 1950 concerning STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN ERKST POSSONY, an Air Force civilian employee, and bearing the caption LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. Referenced letter requested that necessary loyalty investigations be conducted in various European countries and Canada.

Additional reports reflecting further investigation in other European countries will be forwarded promptly when received by this Headquarters.

Sincerely yours,

Actg Chief, Counter Intelligence Div
Dir. of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

"This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 793 and 794. The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

CONFIDENTIAL

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ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-21-2015 BY ADG/J75J65T61

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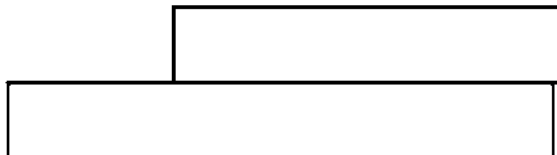
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



22-483

b1 per AFOSI
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b7c

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Attn: Mr. E. S. Sanders, Liaison Agent

Re: (Confidential) STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY,
aka STEFAN ERNST POSSONY
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

RECORDED
JAN 14 1951 P

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated 7 June 1950, concerning
STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY, aka STEFAN ERNST POSSONY, an Air Force civ-
ilian employee, and bearing the caption LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

It will be appreciated if you can advise this Headquarters
whether additional information is desired from Italy. If further
information is desired, request any data available concerning
paragraph three of the attached letter be furnished this Headquarters.

Sincerely yours,

Actg Chief, Counter Intel Div
Dir. of Special Investigations
The Inspector General of the Air Force
E B I

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JAN 18 1951

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



CONFIDENTIAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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b6 per AFOSI
b7C

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

1 FEB 1951

Attn: Mr. [redacted]

Liaison Agent

Re: STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated 13 January 1951, concerning STEFAN THOMAS POSSONY and bearing the caption LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

SUBJECT has indicated that he visited Italy in 1929, 1932 and 1936. Due to the lapse of time and lack of information, it is believed that sufficient information could not be obtained from Italy to warrant an interview with SUBJECT at this time.

Sincerely,

DEFERRED RECORDING
FEB 8 1951

[redacted]
Actg Chief, Counter Intel Div
Dir. of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

RECORDED: 118

EX-1

10 MAR 21

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CONFIDENTIAL



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - SECURITY INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

b6 per AFOSI
b7C

15 MAY 1952

32-483

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Received from OSI
Date 5/24/52

Liaison Agent

ATTN: Mr. [Redacted]
RE: STEPHAN THOMAS POSSONY
STC-118A

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the full field investigation which has been conducted by your office concerning the above SUBJECT under the caption STEPHAN THOMAS POSSONY, Air Intelligence Specialist, Department of the Air Force, Washington, D. C., LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

The Air Force Central Loyalty Security Board, based upon its consideration of this case, has requested any information which appears in the files of the FBI concerning LADISLAW FARAGO in addition to that which appears in instant case.

It would, therefore, be appreciated if you would forward any supplemental information concerning FARAGO which your office can supply so that this information can be considered by the above mentioned Board.

b6 per AFOSI
b7C

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Chief, Counter Intelligence Div
Dir. of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

121 23084 30

*Let me know
5-24-52
J. E. M.*

RECORDED - 40
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - SECURITY INFORMATION



AFCSI-6 32-483

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Received from U.S. Air Force
Date 12/13/52

b6 per AFOSI
b7C

12 DEC 1952

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

ATTN: Mr. [redacted] Liaison Agent

RE: STEPHAN THOMAS POSSONY

JM 8-1

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your Memorandum dated July 15, 1952, concerning STEPHAN KENNY POSSONY, who is also known as STEPHAN THOMAS POSSONY, your File No. 121-23084.

Information available to this office indicates that ARTHUR UPHAM POPE, referred to by POSSONY in referenced Memorandum, had extensive association with various Communist causes prior to 1944. If your agency has information available which reflects a continued interest in Communist fronts by POPE since 1944, it is requested that such information be furnished this office.

Referenced Memorandum also refers to an investigation of LADISLAV FARAGO by your agency, however, it was not shown whether such investigation had been completed. If you have supplemental investigative information pertaining to FARAGO, this office would appreciate being furnished any pertinent reports.

Sincerely,

Colonel, USAF
Actg Chief, Counter Intelligence Div
Dir. of Special Investigations, IO

RECORDED-148

DEC 22 1952

121-23084-33

b6 per AFOSI
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

This document contains information which is classified "Secret" under E.O. 12958, Series 1, and is exempt from automatic downgrading and declassification under E.O. 12958, Series 2. It is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of E.O. 12958, Series 1, and is to be marked with the appropriate classification marking.

NY 100-1-13

Warrant
Rm. 1531

EXPEDITE PROCESSING
DEC 16 1952



SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

b6 per AFOSI
b7C

32-483

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigations
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

4 OCT 1954

Reclamation
10/14/54

ATTN: Mr. Norman W. Philcox, Liaison Agent

RE: STEFAN THOMAS POSSORT

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for your information and action as may be deemed appropriate, are the results of an interview of SUBJECT conducted by the 4th OSI District.

Sincerely,

121 23084 37

1 Incl (in dup)
OSI R/I DO #4
dtd 20 Aug 54

Actg Chief, Counter Intelligence Division
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

When Incl No. 1 (and) is (and) withdrawn or not attached, the classification of **SECRET** on this correspondence will be down graded to Confidential in accordance with AFM 230-1.

ESP-IS (100-535)

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EX-13

SECRET

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EX-13

SECRET

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE The Inspector General Office of Special Investigations REPORT OF INVESTIGATION		File No. 32-201	Date 30 AUG. 1954
Title (Unclassified) STEFAN THOMAS FOSSONY (DOB 15 Mar 13) Civilian Employee Directorate of Intelligence, USAF Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.		Report Made By DONALD E. SHARPE, S/A	Report Made At DO #1, Bolling AFB
		Period 9. 16 August 1954	Office of Origin DO #1, Bolling AFB
		Status CLOSED	
CHARACTER SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES		This is copy no. <u>7</u> of <u>70</u> copies.	
REFERENCE Ltr, Dir OSI, file AFCSI-6B 32-483, dtd 30 July 1954.		Unchecked disclosure of information contained in this report is prohibited. AFM 204-1 and AFM 204-2, paragraph 14.	
Synopsis Investigation predicated upon letter from Dir OSI requesting that SUBJECT be interviewed. SUBJECT executed a signed sworn statement wherein he denied having ever been a member of or associated with any organization cited as subversive by the U. S. Attorney General or HCUA. SUBJECT stated that soon after his arrival in the U.S., a Dr. VAGTS of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., because of SUBJECT's interest in the propaganda field, introduced him to an ARTHUR UPHAM POPE the titular head of the Committee for National Morale. SUBJECT also advised that POPE, who he only met twice, suggested that SUBJECT contact a LADISLAW FARAGO who actually formed and ran the Committee. SUBJECT consented to having his name placed on the letterhead of the Committee however the extent of his participation in Committee activities consisted of having attended one "unimportant" meeting; having given a public lecture on German propaganda at another meeting and having written an article on the fall of France. SUBJECT advised that after the discontinuation of the Committee he read a book by POPE and based upon information contained therein, formed the opinion that POPE was a pronounced fellow traveler. SUBJECT stated that FARAGO had been Continued on page 1a.			
Distribution ✓ Dir OSI (AFCSI-6B 32-483)	Action Copy Forwarded To Director of Intelligence Headquarters, USAF Washington 25, D. C.	File Stamp is loaned to your agency or the information may be made available to any other agency by the Director, Office of Special Investigations	
File	Approved 121	23084 37	
b6 per AFOSI b7C			

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32-201

Synopsis (Continued from page 1)

Encl

indirectly responsible for his (SUBJECT's) securing a position with [redacted] and with the Navy Department; however, he has never reciprocated in any manner. SUBJECT advised that FARAGO was the "most undependable and undisciplined individual" he had ever known; however, he had no reason to question FARAGO's loyalty. SUBJECT stated that FARAGO never displayed any interest in politics aside from quoting his father to the effect that "of all the isms capitalism is the best." SUBJECT denied having ever discussed classified information with FARAGO except on an official need-to-know basis. SUBJECT advised that he has never met or had any contact with OWEN MATTHEW. SUBJECT stated that PASCAL COPEAU was never a supervisor of his. However, COPEAU had been in charge of the German Desk of the French Foreign Office which was located in the same room as the Austrian Desk where SUBJECT was employed in 1939. He advised that he had read in the newspapers that COPEAU was connected with the Communist Party or a "splinter party," however, he (SUBJECT) had not had any contact with COPEAU except for having worked in the same room. SUBJECT advised that GEORGE HITNER was the secretary worker on the Austrian Desk of the French Foreign Office and as such could have been considered his supervisor. SUBJECT advised that HITNER was an Austrian Monarchist who believed in the restoration of the Austrian Monarchy. SUBJECT stated that he had not been charged or tried for high treason in Germany nor had he ever been connected with the French underground. He advised that he was expelled from Germany in 1934 after the Nazi custom officials discovered Austrian publications in his personal luggage being sent to him in Germany by his nurse in Austria. SUBJECT advised that to the best of his knowledge he has never resided near GERHART EISLER nor has he ever been associated in any manner with EISLER. SUBJECT advised that in 1941 he had been given a letter of introduction to JOSEPH BARNES by EDWARD MEAD FARLE. Their consideration in a position of employment; however, BARNES and SUBJECT at their only meeting became engaged in an argument about France and SUBJECT did not receive the position. SUBJECT advised that HENRY FIELD was his supervisor of [redacted] in 1943 and the only contact he had with FIELD was of a business nature regarding [redacted] except that SUBJECT had FIELD participate as a witness at his naturalization. SUBJECT advised that he had never heard of Short-Wave Research, Incorporated.

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32-201

DETAILS:

1. Investigation predicated upon letter from the Directorate, OSI, file AFOSI-6B 32-483, dated 30 July 1954, requesting that an interview of SUBJECT be accomplished.

2. This is a joint investigation by Special Agent [] and the writer.

AT WASHINGTON, DC

3. SUBJECT was interviewed on 9 August 1954 at OSI District Office #4 and on 16 August 1954, swore to and signed a transcript of this interview which is set forth verbatim as follows:

b6 per AFOSI
b7C

"STATEMENT

Bolling Air Force Base
Washington 25, D. C.
(Place)

16 August 1954
(Date)

"I, STEFAN THOMAS FOSSONY, Civilian Employee, USAF, Directorate of Intelligence, hereby state that before I was interrogated by or [] requested to furnish a statement to [] who identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force, I was read the 5th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and informed that the nature of the investigation consisted of any membership, affiliation, or association with any organizations or persons of a subversive nature, and advised that I did not have to make any statement, and that any statement made by me may be used as evidence against me in a court of law.

"I hereby further state that, after the aforementioned explanation, I do hereby voluntarily and of my own free will make the following statement without having been subject to any coercion, unlawful influence or unlawful inducement and without any promise of reward, benefit, or any immunity having been made to me:

Q: I would like for you to state for the purpose of the record your full name, any former names, or changes of name which you may have had in the past.

A: My name is STEFAN T. FOSSONY, it was once STEFAN ERNEST FOSSONY. I was born that way.

Q: WTW stands for THOMAS?

A: Yes.

121 23084 37

SECRET

SECRET

32-201

Q: Would you give us some background information regarding yourself, such as date of birth and your birthplace?
A: I was born on 15 March 1913 in Vienna.

Q: Would you please relate some other background data, such as your marital status?
A: I am married. I am living with my wife. I have been in this country since 1940 and I have one (1) daughter.

Q: Your wife's name is VALERIE, and her maiden name was DOMATH?
A: Yes.

Q: Do you know her date and place of birth?
A: May 22, 1905 in Vienna.

Q: Where are you presently employed?
A: At Headquarters, USAF.

Q: What Directorate?
A: Directorate of Intelligence.

Q: How long have you maintained employment there?
A: Since 1946.

Q: What organizational memberships or affiliations do you have at the present time?
A: I am trustee of the American Military Institute.

Q: Do you have any affiliation or membership in any other organization?
A: No, I don't think so. I am not sure. I discontinued the Political Science Association some time ago.

Q: Have you ever been a member of or affiliated with or participated in the activity of any organizations which have been cited by the U. S. Attorney General or listed under Air Force Regulation 124-57?
A: Not to my knowledge, no.

Q: Are you familiar with Air Force Regulation 124-57?
A: Yes.

Q: Have you ever, to your knowledge, associated with any members of any such organizations?
A: I don't think so either -- of course, you never know.

Q: To the best of your knowledge?
A: To the best of my knowledge, no. And, of course, I wouldn't if I had known about it.

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Q: Has, to your knowledge, any member of your family ever been members of, affiliated with or participated in the activities of any organization listed in Air Force Regulation 121-5?

A: No.

Q: Has any member of your family ever associated with any member of any such organization?

A: It is an impossible question to answer. To the best of my knowledge, no. They certainly have not knowingly done so.

Q: Have you ever been solicited in any manner to either accept membership in or to participate in the activities of any pro-Communist organizations?

A: What do you mean by that?

Q: Has anyone ever endeavored to have you join or participate in the activities of any organization that you knew at that time or at the present time know to be of a pro-Communist nature?

A: No, I don't think so.

Q: Has anyone at any time ever solicited your affiliation or participation in any manner to any pro-Communist organization?

A: No, Sir.

Q: Would you list any organizational affiliations that you have had since your arrival in the United States?

A: I had first of all no political associations - you mean organizations?

Q: That is correct.

A: Political Science Associations. I don't remember them all. I will try to remember. Geographic Society. I was for awhile listed on the letterhead of the Committee for National Morale. Maybe I will remember some as I go along. But that is my knowledge as of this moment.

Q: Do I understand that the extent of your affiliation with the Geographic Society was merely subscription to publications, and other organizations that you have been affiliated with in any manner, was only as subscriber to their publications?

A: Well, with the exception of being a trustee of the American Military Institute.

Q: You mentioned that your name appeared on the letterhead of an organization known as the Committee for National Morale?

A: Yes.

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Q: Could you give me the details and circumstances on how your name was used in connection with that organization?

A: I came to this country and applied for a position at the Institute for Advance Study in Princeton, N.J. There was this organization called the Committee for National Morale, which was interested in propaganda. I applied to the Institute with a study project - you had to submit a study project -- on the question of non-military warfare. One of the men in the Institute went to New York once and took me to the Director of this thing - the Committee on National Morale, a fellow by the name of POPE. This was the one real meeting I ever had with the man. We discussed things. Later, somehow or other, he introduced me - I have forgotten how - to the man, FARAGO. He, FARAGO, was anxious to embroider the letterhead of this thing and since I was at this time at the Institute, he put me on. I don't think that organization was at all subversive. However, I did learn later that Mr. POPE is what you might call a very pronounced fellow traveler.

Q: When did you hear he was a pronounced fellow traveler?

A: I don't know. But he wrote a book sometime during the war. I have never had any contacts with him beyond that. I met him at a lecture once.

Q: Approximately when?

A: 1942 or 1943. Frankly, I did one article on France for them for which they didn't pay, as promised. One day, around Christmas, I belly-ached about it and POPE sent me a check.

Q: You were introduced to Mr. POPE by someone at the Institute?

A: Yes.

Q: Would that have been EDWARD MEAD EARLE?

A: No, it was not EARLE. It was a Dr. VAGTS.

Q: Prior to your connection with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, you had no knowledge of this Committee?

A: Never heard of it. But actually, this was a meeting of two or three months after my arrival here.

Q: Your first knowledge was through Dr. VAGTS?

A: My first knowledge was through VAGTS. He just took me along there. It later turned out that I am at this particular committee meeting.

Q: At approximately three months after your being connected with the Institute of Advanced Study, you accompanied Dr. VAGTS to New York?

A: Actually, I would think that I was hired by the Institute but I had not yet reported for work. I started work sometime in 1941 in February and this was before that, as far as I know.

Q: You met Dr. VAGTS for the first time in the Institute of Advanced Study?

A: He was the man to whom I went to apply for a position.

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Q: Prior to your commencing work, you accompanied Dr. VAGTS to New York City?
A: No. I was living in New York City at that time.

Q: You met Dr. VAGTS there?
A: Yes.

Q: Did you have advanced knowledge that Dr. VAGTS was going to introduce you to Mr. POPE or did it just happen to be a chance meeting?
A: I don't remember. I think it was possibly that he took me along to the man because he wanted me to talk over - it was shortly after the fall of France - and he thought I knew a fair amount about it and he wanted me to meet him. He stated this just before I met him. It wasn't by chance entirely. We went there on purpose.

Q: That is the first occasion you had to meet Mr. POPE?
A: The first and practically the only one.

Q: Can you fully identify Mr. POPE as far as his first and middle name?
A: ARTHUR UPHAM.

Q: What was his position in regard to this Committee for National Morale?
A: I don't know what you would call him. He would be general director or something.

Q: You mentioned the name a few moments ago of FARAGO. Did you meet him at the same time?
A: It was a little later date.

Q: Did you meet FARAGO through any individual or what were the surrounding circumstances?
A: I don't remember. Reconstructing it, I think POPE sent me to - this was in his apartment - he sent me to his office and FARAGO was in charge of the Committee's office. This is to the best of my recollection.

Q: What was Mr. FARAGO's full name and connection with the organization?
A: LADISLAS. He was the committee. All the work done was done by him.

Q: Was this a new organization just forming at that time or had it been in existence previously?
A: I don't know that. I think it was a recently founded organization. Precisely how long, I don't know.

Q: It was in the process of growing? They were endeavoring to build up the membership?
A: I don't know that they were building up the membership. They tried to do a job on counter propaganda or defense against propaganda and they were soliciting essentially the help of a large number of academic people who could help them.

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- Q: Would you give me a more or less resume of the activities of this organization? To whom would that counter propaganda be directed and what was the purpose of the organization?
- A: You ask me questions I don't know. So far as I know it, the purpose was to explain how Nazi propaganda works and to investigate roughly methods how you can counter. How it worked - that I can tell you in a sort of impressionist manner. The work was done by FARAGO. He works in a way which is very unique. So that is how it worked. He did produce several mimeograph books. I think he wrote a book under the name of the Committee which was later published, which was called something like, "German Psychological Warfare." This is about all. This is one of those fly-by-night things which narrows down to an important problem and there is little to do about it.
- Q: Was it connected in any way with the Government or strictly a private organization?
- A: It was private.
- Q: Let me summarize briefly what was discussed here and correct me if I am incorrect in any way. Shortly after your first encounter with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, a Dr. VAGTS introduced you to a Mr. POPE in New York City. This introduction took place in Mr. POPE's apartment, at which time you were advised of the more or less goal of the Committee for National Morale, which was to explain to the public or to make available to the public measures of countering Nazi propaganda and also methods utilized by the Nazis in spreading their propaganda. Is that correct so far?
- A: Yes.
- Q: At that time, you had no connection with the organization. However, Dr. POPE did recommend or suggest that you contact a Mr. FARAGO, who maintained an office in New York City?
- A: That is the office of the Committee.
- Q: Later on, you did contact Mr. FARAGO?
- A: Yes.
- Q: At which time he reiterated the purpose of the Committee and requested permission to use your name on the letterhead of the Committee for National Morale?
- A: It was at this time, I don't remember exactly. I presume this is correct.
- Q: But Mr. FARAGO did solicit your cooperation in utilizing your name on the Committee letterhead?
- A: That is correct.

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- Q: Other than giving permission for your name to be utilized by this Committee, did you participate to any extent in the activities of this Committee?
- A: Not to any extent. I think I attended one meeting which I have forgotten what it was about. It had to do with research. But it was unimportant. I did write a piece for them on the fall of France, which I published.
- Q: Do you recall when and where this meeting took place and the individuals present?
- A: No.
- Q: Would you say that a period of time had elapsed since your initial meeting with Mr. POPE and the meeting that you attended?
- A: A few months.
- Q: Do you recall if Mr. FARAGO or Mr. POPE were present at the meeting?
- A: Mr. POPE surely was not.
- Q: Do you recall if Mr. FARAGO was present?
- A: I am sure he was.
- Q: Can you recall the subject of discussion at this meeting?
- A: No.
- Q: Other than this meeting and the fact that your name was used on the letterhead of the organization, did you participate in any other manner with this organization?
- A: I think I made a lecture. It was considerably later. It was sometime in the evening. I have forgotten who was there.
- Q: Do you recall when and where that lecture took place?
- A: I don't recall when - wait a minute, I do, too. It was late 1942 and the place was - I don't really remember - it was in the 50th or something Street in New York. I gave a lecture.
- Q: Do you remember the contents of the lecture?
- A: Yes. It was on propaganda against Germany.
- Q: It was utilized by the U. S. or the Allied Forces against Germany?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Can you recall who was present?
- A: It was a public lecture.
- Q: Do you recall any officials of the organization?
- A: I think that was the other time I saw POPE and he shook my hand afterwards.

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Q: Were you the main speaker at this time?

A: No, there were four or five speakers.

Q: Can you remember the circumstances leading up to your giving this lecture? Were you invited to give it?

A: I certainly didn't volunteer for it. I was invited, I am sure. I did not know it was taking place. I don't remember the details at all.

Q: Were you a member of this organization during this time or were you just affiliated with the organization by using your name on the letterhead?

A: It was one of those things where I was neither a member nor not a member. I never saw him. I was busy. I knew they had that letterhead. It was a big letterhead and on the back there was a whole page of names on it. I can't say I was or was not a member. I don't think the term really applies.

Q: In what connection was your name utilized on the letterhead? Was there any office?

A: No. The general idea was that there was a list of experts whom they could contact. They had it broken down in various sciences. They listed me in some of the sciences. I think it was Military Science. I am not sure.

Q: Do you have any further connection with the organization?

A: The organization is out of business now, so far as I know.

Q: Do you recall when?

A: No.

Q: When was your last contact?

A: It was a few months before I went to Washington and so did FARAGO.

Q: Were you reimbursed for this last lecture?

A: I am sure I was not.

Q: You were reimbursed for the article on the fall of France?

A: Well, that is correct and incorrect. I was supposed to write a study. I do know the price agreed upon was higher than the check I got from FOFE. FOFE sent me this personal check, and later wanted the money back. So far as that was concerned, I didn't return the money because I thought that was a little cheap.

Q: Would you say the Committee for National Morale consisted of a secretariat consisting of Mr. ARTHUR FOFE and Mr. LADISLAS FARAGO and the others were merely honorary or contributing members?

A: That I cannot tell you, Sir, because I don't think FOFE was in the secretariat. He was a man I don't think knew exactly what went on. FARAGO was the man who wrote practically everything. Whether they had FOFE on the payroll or not, I don't know.

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Q: Wasn't the office of this Committee located in POPE's apartment?
A: No.

Q: You indicated that Dr. VAOTS and you were in POPE's apartment and the last room was the office?
A: No.

Q: Do you remember the address of this Committee for National Morale?
A: It was midtown, New York.

Q: How about the address of Mr. POPE?
A: No, Sir. The only thing I remember is it was somewhere East.

Q: It wasn't on 42d Street, was it?
A: It could have been.

Q: You mentioned a little earlier that it came to your attention, after having given permission for your name to be used on the letterhead of the Committee for National Morale that Mr. POPE was a pronounced fellow traveler. Could you recall approximately how long it was from the time you first became associated with the organization until this information came to your knowledge?

A: I can't give you that exactly, but actually I never discussed with him anything except the French case. It was not possible he could have indicated that. I think my affiliation is fundamentally based on the fact that he wrote a book on MAXIM LITVINOV.

Q: Your opinion that POPE was probably a pronounced fellow traveler stems only from your reading a book written by POPE on MAXIM LITVINOV? Is that correct?

A: Yes, I didn't really investigate the situation at all. It just came to me. This book was published late in 1943 or 1944.

Q: You no longer have connection with the Committee?
A: No. To my knowledge it isn't existing.

Q: Did you come across the book accidentally or was it sent to you by Mr. POPE?
A: No. It was maintained in the office of Mr. FARAGO.

Q: The Office of Naval Intelligence?
A: Yes.

Q: Based upon your own analysis of the book, you came to the conclusion that Mr. POPE was a pronounced fellow traveler?
A: Yes.

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Q: During the period that you were in Washington or New York with the Committee for National Morale, was there any indication to you that Mr. POPE in any manner may have been considered as a pronounced fellow traveler or pro-Communist in any manner?

A: No.

Q: Was there any other association or affiliation other than we have discussed here between yourself and the Committee for National Morale?

A: Not that I remember at this moment. This is a very minor thing.

Q: When you departed New York City and Princeton, N.J., you came to Washington, D.C. From that time on, you have had no connection with the Committee for National Morale?

A: No.

Q: Would you say your actual connection was more from the standpoint of possibly adding to your financial resources?

A: No. On the face of it, this thing was devoted to investigating the possibility of resisting Nazi propaganda. It became American propaganda. I was at that time very professionally active in the propaganda field. It had nothing to do with finance.

Q: At that time, it had a professional appeal?

A: Yes.

Q: When you arrived in this country in 1940, did you already have experience of working in propaganda for the French?

A: Yes.

Q: Your connection with the Committee for National Morale in the propaganda aspect was strictly from the standpoint of utilizing your talent further in this country?

A: That is correct. Again, the purpose of the Institute of Advanced Study bringing me there is I made that proposal to work up a test from this area of non-military warfare. That is the long and short of it.

Q: Was this Dr. VAGTS connected with this Committee for National Morale in any manner or did he just have an interest in the Committee?

A: I am sure I cannot answer that. I do not think that he was also listed on the letterhead. I am sure that he had very little connection.

Q: Have you had occasion, other than the time when you were in Mr. POPE's apartment and the time you gave the lecture for the Committee, to meet Mr. POPE or be associated with him in any way?

A: No, Sir.

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Q: How often have you seen this Mr. POPE since the time you first were introduced to him by Dr. VAGTS. That would be approximately 1941?
A: I would say approximately 1940.

Q: Shortly after your arrival?
A: Yes. I have seen him once in the proper sense of the word. That was that first meeting. Since then, he shook my hand after the lecture.

Q: This was this public lecture?
A: Yes.

Q: That would be approximately when?
A: 1942.

Q: You had no private conversation with him thereafter?
A: No. I am certain of that.

Q: Would you characterize this Committee for National Morale as composed of a group of individuals who were extremely liberal in their outlook and considered it was highly necessary for the country to put itself in high gear to counteract the propaganda of the Italians, Japanese, Germans, etc?
A: The underlying idea is that this country ought to get ready in the propaganda field.

Q: In other words, this group comprising the Committee were active members or contributing members who felt that this Committee was a forward step in the field of propaganda so far as the United States was concerned?
A: That is correct.

Q: Their objective in getting the Committee going was that probably they felt that the United States Government was too slow in getting into the field?
A: I think that is a fair statement.

Q: Because presumably if the United States was doing a highly effective propaganda, it would not be necessary to have the Committee?
A: That is correct.

Q: Do you recall any of the organizational setup of this Committee, such as sub-committees it may have had?
A: That is one of those unapplicable questions. On the letterhead it stated that there were these sub-committees. It had only the name.

Q: Do you recall a sub-committee called Sub-committee on Foreign Affairs?
A: It was listed, yes.

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Q: Were you in any manner connected with this sub-committee?

A: There was no sub-committee of that name, actually. It is more or less hazy to me. Nevertheless, I do think I am relatively right in that, I was on the Committee of Military Science. Now, there was actually no such thing. That was just the letterhead printing job.

Q: Would you say that any committee that appeared on the letterhead was strictly for appearance sake?

A: That is my understanding. Now, whether any other committee did actually exist, I don't know. But insofar as my knowledge goes, this was nothing but a piece of print.

Q: You would not have had any occasions to attend any sub-committee meetings of any kind?

A: There was this one meeting I attended, but I am certain it was not a meeting of a sub-committee.

Q: Was it possibly a mail order affair with Dr. POPE as the head or the Chairman of the Committee with FARAGO as the working staff member of the Committee, and you and other members of the so-called sub-committees were contributors in one way or another or possibly merely honorary members of the Committee? Any transactions were by letter from Mr. FARAGO to you and the others to accomplish or request you to accomplish such and such or ask you your opinion?

A: I think this has a firmness it actually didn't have.

Q: I meant to suggest it was not as firm.

A: It wasn't firm at all. FARAGO was running this shop. He poured on these names to be impressive. I am sure if I had known the United States a little better, I would say, 'Don't put me on.' The thing was not very serious.

Q: That is pretty much what we are trying to get at - an idea of exactly what kind of setup and organization it was.

A: Are you going to ask me questions about FARAGO?

Q: It is conceivable we will desire further information regarding your association with Mr. FARAGO.

A: The point I am trying to make is if I can explain Mr. FARAGO, I think this thing will fall in focus. I don't want to interfere with your routine. I think it will become clearer if you know this individual.

Q: Continue.

A: FARAGO is on the one hand a genius, and I mean that. On the other hand, he is probably the most undependable and undisciplined individual I know. I mean that, too. He is continuously in trouble for money things as he has to make some kind of living. He hit on this idea of setting up this

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Committee because he thought it would enhance his standing... He organized it. He got FOPE - I don't know how he knew him - to be the titular head of it and he went through the motions of asking FOPE this, that, and the other, but fundamentally he did the work. He was interested in that and it was all he was fundamentally after - to gain status. If it was a front organization, it was a front organization for FARAGO.

Q: Do you know if Mr. FARAGO was financially remunerated in any way for his activities in this organization?

A: I am sure he was.

Q: Could you explain how you know this?

A: He stated several times, when I said I had not received my check, that he had not received his check either. In the Navy Department, he told me he was in the employ of the Committee for National Morale.

Q: Do you recall any source of income by this organization?

A: No.

Q: Then, any money he may have received, was unknown to you?

A: Yes. In my case, FOPE said it was a personal check and that is why he wanted it back.

Q: Did you think Mr. FOPE was independently wealthy himself?

A: Well, at the time I visited him, he was living in a rather lush type of apartment. It turned out later the lushness was due to the fact that there were a lot of Persian rugs on the floor. He had made a study of Persia. I heard he was pretty much broke. Whether this is in the literal sense of the word, I don't know. He didn't strike me as being poor.

Q: You stated that you left New York and came to Washington, D. C. Was that after completion of this study at the Institute of Advanced Study?

A: Not quite. Actually, when the War broke out, I continued my affiliation with the institute. However, I started working for GRC.

Q: At Washington, D. C?

A: No, at New York.

Q: You were still connected with the Institute of Advanced Study during your employment with [redacted]

b1 per AFOSI

A: Yes, except that I didn't receive any salary.

Q: Did you receive a salary from [redacted] but not from the Institute.

A: Yes. I received a salary from [redacted] but not from the Institute.

Q: Could you explain in detail your initial contact with [redacted] how you obtained this position and what your duties entailed?

A: That started up for the duration of the War. I took a test and I passed it.

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(S)

Q:

A:

Q: Would you indicate how you got that job?

A: Entrance competition.

Q: Was there any individual at the Institute of Advanced Study that might have called this position to your attention or recommended you for this position?

A: I don't remember how I knew about it. I went up there and took the test.

Q: Here again, this would be strictly in your professional field?

A: Yes.

b1 per AFOSI

Q: What was the extent of your employment with [redacted]?

A: It was full-time employment, four or five days a week.

(S)

Q: Commencing and terminating when?

A: Around December 1941. It was three or four weeks after Pearl Harbor and lasted about a year.

Q:

A:

(S)

Q:

(S)

A:

Q:

A:

(S)

Q:

(S)

A:

Q:

A:

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Q:

A:

Q:

A:

Q:

A:

Q: That is all taking place in New York City?

A: That is right.

Q: Do you have knowledge during this employment of an organization known as Short-Wave Research? Have you ever heard of any such organization entitled Short-Wave Research?

A: Not to my present recollection. It means nothing to me. Can you refresh me more or less?

Q: Could it be somewhat of a sub-department in connection with broadcast propaganda?

A: It doesn't ring a bell.

b1 per AFOSI

(S)

Q:

A:

Q:

A:

Q: The Short-Wave Research, Incorporated, actually doesn't mean anything to you?

(S)

A: I never heard of it. If you can help me, maybe I can help you.

Q:

A:

Q:

A:

Q:

A:

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Q: Who was the Chief of the Navy Department you worked under?
A: You mean my Branch Chief? The first was Commander [redacted] who is now a Captain. There was a Commander [redacted] At the very last phase, there was a Commander REED.

b6 Per AFOSI
b7C

(S) Q: When you terminated your employment with [redacted] at New York City, you came to Washington, D. C., is that correct?
A: Yes.

b1 per AFOSI

Q: Did you have a position here in Washington upon leaving New York or did you leave New York and then come here to find a position.
A: No. I was offered a position in Washington prior to leaving New York.

(S) Q: What position was it?
A: It was a position called the [redacted]

Q: Can you explain that?
A: [redacted]

Q:
A:

Q: Just how did it come about that you were offered this position with this project? Was it through an individual, or were you solicited, or did you solicit?

A: No, Sir. A Dr. STRAUSS-HUFZ called me up one evening and said he had heard about me and would I be interested in a position. I said I would look it over and I went to Washington and visited Mr. FIELD. He hired me.

Q: Did you previously know this Dr. STRAUSS-HUFZ?
A: No.

Q: Your qualifications had been brought to his attention by another individual?
A: Yes.

Q: Do you know who that may have been?
A: It may have been FARAGO. He was anxious to get me to Washington because he was about to go to the Navy Department at that time and he felt that I knew a little about propaganda, so he wanted me to get to Washington.

Q: His knowledge of your field would have stemmed from his meeting with you in New York City in connection with the Committee for National Morale?
A: Yes.

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Q: You came to Washington, D.C., and you did accept the position with [redacted]

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A: Yes.

(S)

Q: Was FARAGO working with the [redacted] at that time also?

A: No.

(S)

Q: He had no connection with [redacted]

A: No.

Q: You did mention he anticipated a position with the U. S. Navy Department?

A: Yes. He might have had only the offer.

(S)

Q: What was FARAGO's position here in Washington, D. C., at the time he recommended you for [redacted]

A: I don't think there was any. I don't think he was in Washington at that time. He was about to go. He was still in New York.

(S)

Q: To the best of your knowledge, FARAGO had no connection with [redacted]

A: I would say this is clear cut. It is possible that he may have written a paper for them.

(S)

Q: The extent of your activities in connection with [redacted] was regarding propaganda in some form?

A: [redacted]

(S)

Q: What were your qualifications for that position?

A: My training was in economics and sociology and I got into the propaganda field not really because of free choice but because when the War broke out this was the most practical thing to get into. This was not directly my field, but I was competent to handle it.

(S)

Q: How long did you remain with [redacted]

A: Three months.

(S)

Q: Was that during the entire activity of [redacted]

A: No. [redacted] continued.

(S)

Q: Where did you go from [redacted]

A: To OWI.

(S)

Q: At the recommendation of Mr. FARAGO?

A: That is my understanding. They had some man there they didn't like and they were looking for someone else.

b1 per AFOSI

(S)

Q: During the period that you were associated with [redacted] did you have any social or business connections with Mr. FARAGO?

A: No business connections. Not particularly any social connections, either. I saw him occasionally.

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Q: That was after he came down and accepted the position with the Navy Department?

A: Yes. It was a matter of these three months. I don't think I met him frequently, but I met him.

Q: Going back to the Committee for National Morale, for a moment, can you recall the names of other individuals who were listed on the letterhead of that organization?

A: No.

Q: Do you recall if OWEN LATTIMORE was listed?

A: He could have been. I don't remember. It would not have meant a thing to me at the time.

Q: Have you ever had any occasion to associate to any degree with Mr. LATTIMORE?

A: No. I have never met him. I had no interest in Asia at that time.

Q: Did you ever receive any correspondence or maintain contact in any manner with Mr. LATTIMORE at any time?

A: No.

Q: You were familiar with Mr. FARAGO. Would you mind giving us an opinion based on hearsay or actual knowledge as to the political views of Mr. FARAGO?

A: FARAGO is a fundamentally non-political person. He is always smoldering with propaganda stuff. He is not politically sophisticated. He doesn't really show any interest in what you might call the fundamental problem. He is always interested in what is going on at the time. Whatever exists at one moment doesn't necessarily have to mean anything. To the best of my knowledge, he used to quote, whenever he argued about something, his father who used to say, 'of all the 'isms, Capitalism is the best.' He was on ROOSEVELT's side. When ROOSEVELT died, he cried like a baby in the office. But regarding Communism, to the best of my knowledge, there was absolutely no indication that I have seen.

Q: You stated that on occasion he had quoted his father, 'of all the 'isms, Communism was the best'?

A: That the only one 'ism he wants to join.

Q: Would you have any reason to question Mr. FARAGO's loyalty to the United States, being the type of person you have described him?

A: Frankly, I don't. The FBI asked me about that a few years ago. I told them the same thing. I would say if you know FARAGO, nothing would surprise you, if he approached me for money he probably would not pay it back. I would furthermore say he is liable to make all kinds of statements. I think that with all the personal failings - which are numerous - he is fundamentally a decent guy.

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Q: Even though he is an individual who lacks discipline?
A: There is no question about that. I think you can ask hundreds of people who know him, and they will probably tell you the same thing. I don't think that applies. He is just an impossible character. I don't think there is anything fundamentally wrong with him.

Q: His lack of discipline would terminate if it came to the point of the security of the country? You feel he would be definitely loyal to the United States Government?

A: I personally have no doubts about it. Of course, I am not trying to judge a person. But I personally have no doubts. I wouldn't tell him any secrets, but I would not have any question about his loyalty to the United States.

Q: To the best of your knowledge, you have no knowledge of any other associations or organizations or anything that may have been organized by him for financial reasons that may have resulted in -- (interrupted).

A: Well, wait a minute. After the War, he set up a little magazine called 'Corps Diplomatique.' Who financed that, I don't know. It folded up in a few weeks or months.

Q: Do you know the purpose or anything about the 'Corps Diplomatique?'
A: No.

Q: He sold out on that, didn't he, to the United Nations World, and he also got a job with this United Nations World?
A: Yes.

Q: He was rather helpful to you in obtaining jobs prior to 1946?
A: Yes.

Q: Did you reciprocate in any way following 1946 to get FARAGO located in Air Force Intelligence?
A: No.

Q: When would be the last time you saw Mr. FARAGO?
A: I have not seen him for a long time, except for a few months ago, he breezed through town and I saw him. Ever since the FBI questioned me about him, I was very careful to stay out of his way. I haven't told my wife about it. He did come over for lunch.

Q: Did Mr. FARAGO at any time ever solicit information of a classified nature from you?
A: After the Navy Department?

Q: At any time?

A: No. During the Navy Department I was mostly working with classified informat

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Q: Anything he solicited from you at that time was for this project both of you were working on in ONI?

A: I was working on classified papers at all times. The FBI asked me about that.

Q: He wrote up some brochures or results of a study of some kind in connection with the Middle East?

A: Yes, Sir. He wrote several books on the Middle East. I have never read them.

Q: He is particularly interested in the intelligence aspects of the Middle East situation?

A: I don't know. I think he is interested in intelligence in general.

Q: In recent years, he has made an attempt to specialize in the Middle East?

A: It could be. I don't know.

Q: Has he ever approached you in connection with obtaining information available to you in the Air Force Intelligence Directorate?

A: No. On the contrary, he came once and gave me information.

Q: The last time you saw Mr. FARACO was several months ago?

A: That is correct.

Q: He was invited to your house by your wife?

A: That is correct.

Q: You yourself have more or less determined that he is not good company?

A: Well, I would say this is fairly obvious. He is always very entertaining, but I personally have nothing to gain with my association with the guy. On the other hand, I wasn't at liberty to tell my wife there was anything wrong with him. He called up and insisted he wanted to see her.

Q: When was the last time you had seen him prior to the last time you mentioned?

A: The FBI asked me about that about two years ago. At that time, I had not seen him for quite awhile. He visited me in the hospital when I was there. I think I might have seen him once afterwards.

Q: When were you in the hospital?

A: 1949.

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Q: You saw him there and maybe once after that?

A: Don't take me quite literally about that. I do know that he was at the Pentagon several times and I would run into him in the corridor. It is very difficult to know exactly. When he calls and says he will meet you for lunch, I personally assume that he will not show up, and I have been right in the assumption about ninety-five percent of the time.

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Q: Can you recall any instance where FARAGO indirectly or by any manner ever solicited information of a classified nature from you? Or where you discussed classified information other than officially with FARAGO?

A: No. I am sure that if FARAGO had that in mind, he would not ask me point blank. But I would go one step further. I don't think he would do that. I tried to convey this point, that if I were to look at FARAGO and not know the man, I probably would have had reservations about the man. But I would personally - even though you perhaps can hold this against me - I do not for one minute think that the guy has anything fundamentally wrong with him. Having said that, I want to emphasize this - I am speaking on the basis of previous discussions with the FBI - I think it is perfectly plausible for a man to tell someone he has a lot of influence. If you let him talk long enough, the Director of Intelligence and the President of the United States would be among his sources. But it is just a lot of talk. That is the type of person he is. To give an example: When he was here a few months ago, my conversation with him was, 'What's new?' I would sit down and relax and from that moment on, he was telling stories about the British having a secret agreement either with the Japanese or Chinese. 'How do you know?' Various diplomats had told him. He knew exactly who was consulted. He mentioned the name of one British who at that time was or had been an ambassador. I took little notice of this. But later when I went to the office, I thought maybe he had heard something. So I started checking up on the information. It could not have been. It was just a story. You may remember at the beginning of the discussion I made a statement that he was sort of a genius. The guy has one of the most fertile imaginations I know of. He is a born writer. He is not necessarily a good writer, but a born writer. He gets things out of air. I think this is very important to understand, because I can only give my personal experience with him. During the War when we were handling this propaganda thing, it was exactly what I meant. Propaganda always falls down and FARAGO was the man who kept it going. He needed me for the language and putting a little factualness in this and keeping him out of trouble. But I could not have carried the program without him and it was his imagination which kept it going. This worked in the following way. He got an awful lot out of thin air. He had a good idea. We then tried to fit some fact into this concept. Invariably it happens.

Q: Where you were discussing whether FARAGO had ever solicited information from you or not, I believe you made the statement: 'No, on the contrary he had furnished information to me.'

A: That is correct.

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Q: I would appreciate it if you would explain the details of this statement.
A: It is very simple. He had made a trip in 1947 or 1948 to Norway. In the course of that trip, he went to Spitzbergen. He travelled all over Spitzbergen and didn't see any Russians except those working in the coal mines. I wrote a memo for record about it and that is about all. He came in telling me about his experiences. This was the one significant little item at that time.

Q: During the conduct of your official duties, did you at any time ever discuss with Mr. PARAGO information pertaining to the location of Air Force installations?

A: Again, may I, with your permission, the answer to that is a flat 'no.' I can say flatly I never discussed any classified information with him.

Q: Officially or unofficially?

A: Certainly not unofficially. Specifically - dare say you want to pinpoint this - the FBI asked me if I knew anything about the Middle East. I know a little bit about the Middle East. Finally, they are working down to asking me about Air Forces in the Middle East and I can, of course, answer that question definitely. I never paid any attention to it in my whole life. I also told them because there was always the question, 'Do you have access to information at this time?' - the answer is if I go and look for it I can find it. I don't know what publications we have as of that time dealing with the particular battle orders in the Middle East. We always have battle orders publications we distribute. I can get them if I need them but I don't need them.

Q: Have you, in the conduct of your official duties, at any time found it necessary to do research work or to make available to you, files regarding Air Force Bases in the Middle East?

A: I certainly don't remember. In fact, I have never done any particular research work on air bases with the exception - well, I did work a little on the Russian Air Bases - I have done some work on the American Air Bases in the United States.

b1 per AFOSI

Q: Can we make a statement to this effect - that you have never seen any classified information regarding the location of air bases in the Near East?

A: That is a little bit sweeping. I don't remember, but in the A-2 Monthly, or Air Force Monthly - and I don't remember having read them - but in order to frankly protect myself, there may have been articles on it. I want to make that clear. I have never needed any study on that.

(S) [REDACTED]
Q: Would you say you never compiled statistics on Middle East Air Forces?
A: No, I have not. That is the whole point.

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Q: You could say in the conduct of your official duties it has never been necessary for you on a need-to-know basis to have that information?

A: Don't draw the wrong conclusion. I could get it.

Q: That is the point I was making. If an individual has a top secret clearance and files were available to him, even though he is cleared for top secret information doesn't give him a right to have that information unless there is a need for it in his work?

A: Yes. That is a theoretical thing. If I needed to know something and I give a serious reason, I can get it. The point is I have not done it. I have never requested any files in this thing.

Q: When were you first aware you had a top secret clearance in the Air Force Directorate?

A: The FBI asked me something that I could not quite answer at that time. Fundamentally from the time I reported for duty.

Q: Do you have any recollection who told you you were cleared?

A: No. I do know I was notified. I have a thing in my file. I have one of the early "Q" clearances - No. 148, I think.

Q: So except for a short period after you entered employment at the Air Force Directorate of Intelligence in 1946, so far as you know, you had a top secret clearance as well as a "Q" clearance since approximately 1946?

A: The "Q" clearance came later. There wasn't one in 1946. The "Q" clearance came in connection with the law of 1947. I got it in 1948.

Q: So far as you know there was no particular restriction against your obtaining top secret documents on a need-to-know basis practically from the time you entered employment at the Directorate?

A: As far as I know, there was none.

Q: Obviously from the way the situation developed, you would have thought you were entitled to top secret clearance because no one said you could not have access to these top secret files?

A: No, I don't think so. I was told by someone.

Q: There was never any objection to your gaining access to top secret on a need-to-know basis?

A: That is correct.

Q: To your knowledge, has there ever been an allegation of any type regarding yourself concerning a possible compromise of classified information? Has anyone ever alleged that at any time you compromised classified information?

A: I was asked two weeks ago by CIC with one OSI man being present if I had in any manner been responsible for giving Senator McCARTHY the classified document which was a prominent part of the Army-McCARTHY recent hearing.

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Q: Was there any basis for this allegation?

A: No.

Q: This was that two and one-half page FBI extract summary?

A: The answer to that of course is I have never seen it. I know nothing about how McCARTHY received the document and I would have no way of even knowing if anyone had not acted on information contained in such reports.

Q: There was an official inquiry regarding that matter which you were questioned?

A: Yes.

Q: Do you know of any other investigation wherein you may have been the subject of an inquiry regarding a violation of security?

A: Yes, at the end of the War, someone thought that I had used classified German documents, in a publication I wrote, which was based on nothing particularly. At that time, I told the investigator what it was and insofar as I know this was confirmed on paper that it was not.

Q: What was the title of that publication?

A: It was a semi-official Navy publication called U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings. It is my belief that it was cleared.

Q: Was that particular article called, 'Decision Without Battle'?

A: Yes.

Q: What was your source material?

A: At that time, we had a very voluminous newspaper file. In particular we had a very large file which was based on the - you may remember - the Germans who surrendered to Russia in Stalingrad. So that they had a very frequently published newspaper - not a complete one - but a fairly extensive one. That had lots of material in there.

Q: You were getting pretty much a regular distribution of these particular newspapers?

A: Yes. It was not classified and to the best of my knowledge the investigator concurred. b1 per AFOSI

Q: Wasn't it pretty much known that the contents of your particular article, 'Decision Without Battle' was

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A: That was the allegation. I dare say that it coincided to a certain extent. However, it wasn't based on that. For that matter, I don't know but what I should have gone through the precise clearing procedures, but I showed it to the particular Commander in charge and he thought it was all right.

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Q: Was that Commander REED?
A: Yes.

Q: Do you by any chance know Commander REED's full name?
A: PAUL.

Q: He was a regular Navy officer?
A: No, he was a reserve officer. He left the same time we left. b1 per AFOSI

(S) Q: You said there was a certain amount of coincidence between your article 'Decision Without Battle' and this [redacted]
With what respect is this coincidence?
A: I don't remember at all.

Q: You do insist that this source of material was from the publications of this free German committee?
A: Well, not exclusively. We had a large file. The newspaper was one of our main sources. There were many stories written and the Naval Officers and Army Officers wrote stories.

(S) Q: Was there any shop talk at any time about it so far as you know or can you recall the similarity of material in these publications with the free German Committee and probably the [redacted]
A: No, the only shop talk I could have heard would have been with FARAGO as he and I were the only ones who could read it fluently.

Q: What gave you the idea for an article such as 'Decision Without Battle'? What prompted you to write this article?
A: Fundamentally only my personal interest. I always had an extensive interest in military history. That is the fundamental point. Moreover, I carried on the work of propaganda against the German Navy which I had been doing.

Q: You don't deny that the information for this article would have come from your association with ONI at the time?
A: Unclassified, yes.

Q: Unclassified for the reason that the published material came pretty much through overt sources?
A: Yes.

Q: You could not have had access to similar material by reference to the Library of Congress?
A: I don't think so. b1 per AFOSI

(S) Q: But you do insist that the source of material for this article, 'Decision Without Battle' did not come from these [redacted]
[redacted] in the possession of the Office of Naval Intelligence?
A: Yes, I do. The point being, however, the War was over and I do not claim necessarily that I was particularly careful. I would not make such a claim. My source of material was the newspaper by the Free Germany Committee.

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Q:

A: I don't remember.

Q: Would you feel bound not to use any source material for those particular archives for publication without clearance?

A: The clearance at that time - remember this was when the War was over - at that time it was stated generally that things would be downgraded to unclassified later. I should have undoubtedly gone through the proper clearing procedure in which case I would not have had much trouble. I had no thought of compromising classified information, and it was probably an oversight. The Naval Institute Proceedings was continuously being cleared and I think this is true today.

Q: But nobody interfered with the publication?

A: No. As a matter of fact, they thought it was fine and there was no security involved as far as I could see. That prompted it. I am fairly certain that they submitted it. Again, however, I cannot say for sure.

Q: It would not be a policy of yours to use a political reference instead of background reference?

A: I usually don't write about these things.

(S)

Q: In connection with this article, 'Decision Without Battle' did you utilize information contained in the [redacted] check the information you obtained from the overt sources?

b1 per AFOSI

A: Yes, I checked it.

(S)

Q: Did your official duties at that time while employed by ONI necessitate your reviewing this [redacted] or was it merely available to you at which time you did check it for the purpose of adding to the publication, 'Decision Without Battle'?

A: I don't think either one applies. They just came in and I did look them over.

Q: Let me ask you two questions instead of one. Did your official duties while employed at ONI involve the necessity of your having access to these captured [redacted] Was it necessary to have access to them in order to complete your official duties at ONI?

(S)

A: It is a matter of judgment.

Q: Out of normal curiosity it would have prompted you to look at the micro-films, wouldn't it?

A: Yes, but again the War was over and I was compiling a handbook or text book on psychological warfare. The question is always how specific is psychological warfare? How do you find out. You can ask about it, but that is one source. The reason I think that was, fundamentally I looked at some of the stuff.

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This is a terrifically large gadget. There wasn't any systematic check. Many crates - I would say hundreds of crates - there was an enormous amount of stuff and there was no systematic check on my part at any time.

(S) Q: At the time you reviewed these, were you reviewing them strictly for the purpose of checking the information you had received from newspapers, or was it a combined effort along with your official duties at that time?

A: The thing came in a I reviewed it.

b1 per AFOSI

(S) Q: Let me rephrase my question. Was this review of [redacted] solely for the purpose of checking information you had received from newspapers that you planned on putting into publication?

A: No. We had many broadcasts. We discarded many. I remember that the

(S) [redacted]

(S) Q: What it sums up to is through newspaper clippings which were available to you, you compiled a publication entitled 'Decision Without Battle' and you utilized [redacted] that you checked for accuracy but did not take any information from there. After you accomplished this writing, you turned it over to Commander REED who read it and imposed no objection to its being published?

A: That is correct.

Q: Do You have knowledge of any other possible incidents that may have arisen since being in the United States wherein someone has made an allegation or an investigation has been conducted where you were alleged to have compromised security in any manner?

A: Not that I know of.

(S) Q: I would like to back track a little. As I recall, you stated that in 1943 you were associated with [redacted] here in Washington, D. C.

A: That is correct.

Q: And that your supervisor at that time was a HENRY V. FIELD?

b1 per AFOSI

A: HENRY FIELD. I don't know the middle initial.

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(S) Q: Had you ever heard of or had occasion to meet FIELD prior to your employment on [redacted]

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A: No.

(S) Q: What was the degree of association either official or social with FIELD while you were working on [redacted]

(S) A: Officially, he was the guy that showed up every three or four days and breezed through like a 'hurricane.' In private, the only time that I was ever in his house was when he hired me. I had lunch in his house the day I met him.

Q: The initial discussion regarding your employment?

A: Yes.

Q: During the course of your official duties there, he would come in and go out, but there would be no discussions between you and him except strictly of an official nature?

A: Sure. He would say, 'What are you doing,' and that was all. This is one position I have had where I had a minimum of contacts with the boss. I don't know what he was doing. He was one of the academic people and he did many things. I don't know whether he understood what we were trying to do.

(S) Q: After your termination of employment with [redacted] have you had occasion to be associated with FIELD?

(S) A: He released me to the Navy with the understanding I would be available to them for once or twice a week on half-time work. This was terminated fairly fast. In the process of that, I must have run into him. And when I was naturalized I asked him to be one of the witnesses. That is all.

(S) Q: After your termination of employment with [redacted] you did do a little part time work for the [redacted] at which time you were associated in an official manner?

b1 per AFOSI

(S) A: Yes. That is quite right. He was the man who ran it.

(S) Q: Did you have another supervisor under FIELD when you worked for on this [redacted]

A: Well, I worked together with a Dr. STRAUZ-HUPE, and then Dr. YACOBSON. There was another man who - I can't remember his name.

Q: More or less co-workers. But Dr. FIELD was the supervisor who came in and checked up once in awhile?

A: Yes.

Q: Other than the occasion where you had luncheon with Dr. FIELD, at your initial employment on the Project and later at the time of your naturalization when you requested he act as a witness in your behalf, those are the only two occasions you have had social contact?

A: Yes. Let me make another comment on that. This work was done for the [redacted]

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who acted in his behalf checking over the thing was ISAIAH KROMAN, President of Johns Hopkins. Every time he came in we had to give him a briefing. We met several times with him. He was the President's contact and we had lunch. That was of course strictly business except it was taking place over the luncheon table.

Q: That would be the sum total of both your business and social contact with Dr. FIELD?

A: Yes.

Q: Do you associate this Dr. HENRY FIELD with MARSHAL FIELD who is operating in New York?

A: That, I don't know. It is a large FIELD family. I don't know whether he is a distant cousin or not. He used to be a wealthy man. He was connected with the FIELD Museum in Chicago. I would say it was probably the same family. I don't think he was a close relative. His name was never mentioned.

Q: How would you consider HENRY FIELD from a political standpoint?

A: You have me there. I don't know. I never had a political discussion with him. I do know he had travelled in Russia. I just simply don't know.

b1 per AFOSI

Q: Going back over some of the previous discussion, the name of JOSEPH BARNES came up. That was with the business of information while you were employed with [redacted] was it, or the Navy Department?

A: Neither one. I don't know that it came up. I recall a letter sometime in 1941. He wrote EARLE in Princeton, Probably 'one of those letters' saying do you know anyone I can hire. EARLE gave me a letter of introduction to see Mr. BARNES. I talked to Mr. BARNES. He didn't hire me. I know why. We had some sharp arguments about France.

Q: You know Dr. EARLE because of previous contact?

A: Yes. He was my boss.

Q: Did you have any further association with Mr. BARNES?

A: No, Sir.

Q: Would you say you actually don't know BARNES?

A: I would not recognize him. I know about him. I would hate to be associated with him - I think it is important to remember that he is the type of person who takes a very fast dislike to me when we discuss something about politics. That is what happened. I have a lot of firm convictions.

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Q: The next line of questioning I would like to pursue regards an alleged statement by yourself on numerous occasions that you were arraigned and tried for high treason in Germany?

A: No. I never made that statement.

Q: Do you have any information which in effect -- (interrupted)

A: To the best of my knowledge - I have never said this or claimed I have said this - I was in France when the Armistice was concluded, the Germans issued a list of people they wanted extradited and so far as it was told to me by SCHUSCHNIGG, the cousin of the Austrian Chancellor, I was on that list.

Q: You received the word while employed at the war office in France?

A: No. After the collapse of France when I was still in France. I met him, I think, in Marseille and he told me that.

Q: Did you ever report that you were forced to leave Germany because of charges of high treason and that through your family or friends you managed to be expelled from Germany. You went to Austria and when the Anschluss took place between Austria and Germany, you proceeded to Prague, and then when the Germans came in, you found it necessary to go to France where you assumed your position with the French Foreign Office?

A: The last part is correct, but not the rest. I visited Germany in 1934. My father had a birthday and I went there. I stayed long. Since I had been planning on staying only a short time, I did not take sufficient luggage. Then the decision was made to stay longer and I asked to have additional luggage sent me from Austria. In that additional luggage which my nurse had packed, there were lots of publications which were Austrian publications which are not allowed in Germany. When they opened it up on the customs, they saw these things lying there. They were a little unhappy about those and held me for approximately two or three weeks and expelled me. They never tried me. They expelled me because at that time there was the uprising in Austria and Austrians were expelled left and right. During my period of confinement my father who was a well known opera singer intervened in my behalf. I felt I should go home to Vienna. They would not return my passport. I had to wait and one day they returned the passport and I was escorted out. That, I would say, was very much in line with the Austrian Chancellor's assassination. The whole transport was fundamentally composed of Austrians.

Q: Was the Nazi regime more or less bitter towards Austrians residing in Germany?

A: Yes.

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- Q: The reason I brought it up is that your father who was a citizen of Austria intervened in your behalf, did he hold any position in Germany at that time of any influence or would he have been able to influence your release?
- A: You are asking me something I can't tell you. My father was fairly well known in Leipzig. Whether this had any bearing I don't know. I just simply don't know. The fact of the matter is the Nazis lock you up and let you go. You don't know the first thing about it.
- Q: When you departed Germany at this time, did you proceed back to Vienna?
- A: Yes.
- Q: At a later date, you left Vienna to go to France?
- A: I went to my parents-in-law who lived in Slovakia and from there I went to Paris. I didn't stop in Prague except to pick up my visa. I left two months before the Munich Agreement between HITLER, Britain, and France whereby HITLER obtained a foothold in Czechoslovakia.
- Q: About 1939?
- A: No, 1938.
- Q: Just before the Munich Agreement?
- A: Yes. When this happened, I was in Paris.
- Q: By this time, you also had your job?
- A: No. That happened later.
- Q: When you went to Paris during this period, we are just covering, what were your activities at that time - furthering your education?
- A: I didn't have much money. But I used the time to educate myself.
- Q: As I understand, in 1933 and 1935, you attended the University of Vienna in Austria.
- A: I attended it earlier than that.
- Q: In 1935 you were awarded a Doctor's degree?
- A: Yes.
- Q: In 1938 and 1939, did you take post graduate work at the Institute de France?
- A: The Institute de France is a place you go and listen to lectures. I attended regularly to learn French, partly to improve my general knowledge.
- Q: During this time in 1938 when you arrived in Paris and you were attending the Institute de France, did you have any form of employment or means of income?
- A: I didn't. My wife had one.

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- Q: The reason I ask is I think information that has been provided by you on the Personal History Statement reflects that in 1938, or 1936-1939, you were a free lance writer of articles in Vienna, Prague, and Paris?
- A: Not Prague. That is correct. I wrote articles. It wasn't quite a living. Whatever money I earned was by writing articles. While in France, I continued to do the same. I published a number of articles in Switzerland and in France.
- Q: How long did you stay in France from 1938?
- A: 1940.
- Q: During that period, you were employed in the Foreign Office?
- A: That occurred after 1939. After the outbreak of the War.
- Q: From the time you originally arrived in 1938 until just before the outbreak of the War, you attended the Institute of France?
- A: It would be more correct to say I lived with my family and did the best I could to improve my education and to make a little money by writing a few articles.
- Q: Can you give me the details surrounding your employment with the French Foreign Office?
- A: There are no particular details except the French Foreign Office - again this is one of those fouled up organizations - the Austrian Desk under the direction of the French Foreign Office. This Mr. GEORGE BITTNER, now deceased, was in charge. He asked me to help him out. In addition to that, however, I had support from a French Parliament Deputy, who is dead now, by the name of OBERKIRCH. He had the intention to write scripts. He wanted to do a little propaganda work. He asked me to help him with a few scripts. He talked to someone, so they hired me.
- Q: BITTNER was your immediate supervisor during this German employment?
- A: From that point of view he was a much older and more mature man; but otherwise, we had the same job.
- Q: Can you recall any other individuals who worked closely with you?
- A: The whole outfit consisted of three people: BITTNER, myself, and the last whose name I think was DOCK. We worked in the same room with the German Desk, but had no relations.
- Q: Who are the individuals who were on the German Desk?
- A: I don't know.
- Q: During your employment with the French Foreign Office, did you ever have occasion to work closely with or to be under any supervisory capacity of an individual by the name of COPEAU?
- A: He was the Director of the German outfit. I don't think he had any jurisdiction over the Austrian Desk. That was the gist of it. I do

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know that later he showed up either with the Communist Party or one of the splinter parties. I am not sure what his affiliation is today. At that time he never made any statements pro or con. He was the son of the Director on one of the great French theaters. He knew German. Beyond that, I have not had any contacts.

- Q: Did you at any time during your life work under COPEAU? Was he your immediate supervisor at any time?
- A: No. He was in charge of the German Desk which was under the Ministry of Information. COPEAU was sitting in the same room. No, the German and Austrian Desks were in the same room. But I was not under his supervision. He was the French leader of the German Desk.
- Q: He had nothing to do with the Austrian Desk?
- A: No.
- Q: The reason I bring up this point is on the Personal History Statement, dated 3 March 1943, executed by yourself, you listed PASCAL COPEAU as your immediate supervisor. On a subsequent Personal History Statement, you listed GEORGE BITTNER. I was trying to get a clarification.
- A: I made a mistake in this 1943 thing, except that he was the only Frenchman around there. He wasn't legally our supervisor.
- Q: You said that GEORGE BITTNER was deceased?
- A: Yes.
- Q: In connection with COPEAU, you sort of implied that COPEAU is known to you to be somewhat of a leading light in the Communist or splinter party group?
- A: I saw in the newspapers that he showed up as one of the - I think he is a deputy of the French Parliament. I just read about him in the newspaper. I don't know if he is a member of the Communist or splinter party. But the impression I have is he is.
- Q: What has been your contact with him, personal or correspondence?
- A: None.
- Q: None since 1939 or 1940?
- A: No. I had practically no contact with him while I was working with him.
- Q: Do you recall having listed COPEAU on a Personal History Statement?
- A: No.

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- Q. Very frankly, I would like to ask you a question about this. You stated you read in the newspaper after the War, information which lead you to believe that COPEAU was more or less strongly involved in the Leftist viewpoint. Did this in any way influence you in using the name of BITTNER on any subsequent Personal History Statements?
- A. No. I am amazed I used COPEAU in the first place. BITTNER was my supervisor. You said it was in May 1943.
- Q. 3 March 1943.
- A. Submitted to whom?
- Q. I don't know that that information is available here.
- A. I don't remember submitting that one.
- Q. BITTNER should have been considered more or less a senior co-worker of yours?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Not in the actual sense of supervisor?
- A. Whenever a question of judgment arose, I accepted his decision.
- Q. During the time of your acquaintance with BITTNER, did you have social contact with him?
- A. Yes, but not of an intimate nature.
- Q. In regard to his political ideologies, did he ever discuss those?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Would you elaborate on what his political ideas consisted of?
- A. He was an Austrian Monarchist, who is a man who believes in the restoration of the Austrian Monarchy. He is a strong Partisan of Archduke OTTO, pretender to the Austrian throne. Actually, he was very rabid.
- Q. Did he ever try to influence you in his ideology?
- A. I would not say that he did particularly except that he frequently explained his point of view. He strongly believed in the Royalist Party. I felt restoration was impractical but I didn't have any particular objection if they restored the old body. He was so anxious about it. Remember that the point in Austrian politics, fundamentally it was that the Pretender was one great authority, prestige, etc., who was definitely anti-Nazi.
- Q. Did you at any time while residing in Paris, have any connection with the French underground?
- A. There wasn't any French underground when I was there. I left Paris two or three days ahead of the Germans. I left France within the following three weeks.
- Q. At no time after that did you go back or have any connection with the French underground?
- A. No.

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- Q. Very frankly, I would like to ask you a question about this. You stated you read in the newspaper after the War, information which lead you to believe that COPEAU was more or less strongly involved in the Leftist viewpoint. Did this in any way influence you in using the name of HITTKER on any subsequent Personal History Statements?
- A. No. I am amazed I used COPEAU in the first place. HITTKER was my supervisor. You said it was in May 1943.
- Q. 3 March 1943.
- A. Submitted to whom?
- Q. I don't know that that information is available here.
- A. I don't remember submitting that one.
- Q. HITTKER should have been considered more or less a senior co-worker of yours?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Not in the actual sense of supervisor?
- A. Whenever a question of judgment arose, I accepted his decision.
- Q. During the time of your acquaintance with HITTKER, did you have social contact with him?
- A. Yes, but not of an intimate nature.
- Q. In regard to his political ideologies, did he ever discuss those?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Would you elaborate on what his political ideas consisted of?
- A. He was an Austrian Monarchist, who is a man who believes in the restoration of the Austrian Monarchy. He is a strong Partisan of Archduke OTTO, pretender to the Austrian throne. Actually, he was very rabid.
- Q. Did he ever try to influence you in his ideology?
- A. I would not say that he did particularly except that he frequently explained his point of view. He strongly believed in the Royalist Party. I felt restoration was impractical but I didn't have any particular objection if they restored the old body. He was so anxious about it. Remember that the point in Austrian politics, fundamentally it was that the Pretender was one great authority, prestige, etc., who was definitely anti-Nazi.
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- A. There wasn't any French underground when I was there. I left Paris two or three days ahead of the Germans. I left France within the following three weeks.
- Q. At no time after that did you go back or have any connection with the French underground?
- A. No.

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- Q: Now, while residing in Vienna, did you ever reside in the immediate area of GERHART EISLER? Do you recall at any time during your residency if you resided any place in the vicinity of GERHART EISLER?
- A: I don't know where he resided, or at what time. Can you give me the time? I don't know if he resided in Vienna when I was there.
- Q: How about any other locations you may have resided at?
- A: The first time I heard about him was when the case of GERHART EISLER broke in the United States. If you knew where he resided, I could tell you if I resided close by.
- Q: Your first knowledge was when the case broke in the United States. You did not know him as an associate or occasional acquaintance in Europe?
- A: No. If I may say something on that, again remembering the hearings - it is my understanding the guy hasn't resided in Vienna since shortly after the First World War.
- Q: There was no allegation. It was just a point of interest. What is your present state of mind in regard to Communism?
- A: Have you read my books by any chance?
- Q: I am afraid I have not.
- A: I have studied Communism as very few people have. I have written about it including the last book I wrote, and I don't think my life expectancy would be long if they came to power. Number two, when I left Paris, I closed my apartment and walked out with my worst suit. I had sent my luggage with my best suits and haven't seen them since. This one suit and one shirt and one underpants carried me to the United States. I showed up in the United States with about thirty or forty dollars. Today, after fourteen years, I just made a settlement for a new house. It is a considerably larger house than the first one I bought and I feel I have made fair progress. Without waving the flag, I don't think I will make a third statement. My father showed up in this country when he was sixty-three years old. He has a profession that is not suited for this country. He is a musical operatic singer. He lives on music lessons, etc. Today he doesn't make any particular money, but he owns a little house in Maine, drives a 1953 Oldsmobile 98. He lives fine. I do not think that you can duplicate such performance in any other country of the world. I definitely do not believe in or condone Communism.
- Q: Would you review this Consolidated List of Organizations Previously Designated Pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450, Compiled from Memoranda of the Attorney General, dated April 29, July 15, September 28, 1953 and January 22, 1954, and this Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, dated 14 May 1951, and state if you have ever been a member of, affiliated or associated with, in any manner, any of the organizations contained therein?
- A: No. I have read the list of organizations in these documents and I have not associated or affiliated with any one of them listed.

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- Q: Do you think there has been anything in your past to reflect against your continuing in a position of sensitivity?
- A: I would leave that to you to decide. I am very interested in my job for lots of reasons. However, it is a big country. If you do feel I am not suitable, say so: I am not going to die of hunger. It is bad to operate in a cloud of distrust. I feel there is nothing in my past which reflects adversely upon my loyalty to the United States or which would warrant my being denied a sensitive position.
- Q: Do you feel that you have been extended consideration during the conduct of this interview or do you have any complaints?
- A: I feel that I have been given every consideration in the conduct of this interview and appreciate the manner in which it has been conducted. I have no complaints.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of 36 pages, and it is the truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have initialed all corrections and signed all pages.

/s/ Stefan T. Pospony

(Signature)

1102 E. Westmoreland Road

Falls Church, Va.

(Address)

b6 per AFOSI

b7C

Witnesses:

/s/

S/A, OSI Dist. #4 (IG)

(Address)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of August 1954 at Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C., a person authorized by law to administer oaths.

/s/

Signature of person administering oath

Typed name of person administering oath

Special Agent, OSI, 4th District (IG)
Official character, grade, etc."

The original of the foregoing statement is being retained in the files of District Office #4 and will be made available upon request by proper authority.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 04-21-2015 BY ADG/J75065T61

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29 OCT 1954

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Revised from [redacted]
Date 11/2/54

ATTN: Mr. Norman W. Philcox
Liaison Agent

RE: Stefan Thomas Possany

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your memorandum report concerning SUBJECT, dated July 15, 1952, Paragraph 5, page 2, and to report of investigation of SUBJECT by the 4th OSI District Office, dated August 20, 1954, which has previously been furnished your Agency.

The Air Force Central Security Board has considered the case of SUBJECT and has requested that additional information be furnished before a final adjudication can be made.

In above referenced OSI report, SUBJECT advised that a HENRY FIELD who was his supervisor in his wartime duties with [redacted]

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SUBJECT's behalf when the latter was naturalized. It is requested that SUBJECT's naturalization file be reviewed [redacted] witness on [redacted]

Further, it would be appreciated if any investigative material concerning the above mentioned HENRY FIELD be furnished this office. Although Mr. FIELD's date and place of birth are not available, it is felt that this information could possibly be on record in SUBJECT's naturalization file.

121-23084-38

Colonel, U. S. Air Force
Actg Chief, Counter Intelligence Division
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

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